THE WESTERN CAROLIN

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROFIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVEDATO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PROPLE.—Amendments to the Const

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 13, 1838.

(NO. FROM COMME! CAMENT ME.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Towards the close of a chilly afternoon, latter part of November, I was travelling in New-Hampshire on horseback. The rose was solitary and rugged, and wound along through gloomy pine forests, over abrupt and stony hills. I stopped at an inn, a two story brick building, standing a little back from the road.

In the morning I rose early and took a look

from the window, but the prospect was very unin-siting. Afar, in the most distant part of the field, a man was busily engaged in digging a grave. I passed on where the grave digger was pursuing his occupation. He answered my morning salutation civily enough, but continued intent upon his work. He was a man of about fifty years of age, spare but strong, with gray hair and sunken checks, and cer-tain lines about the mouth which argued a propen-sity to indulge in dry jests, though the steraness of his grey eyes seemed to contradict the tacit asser-

tion.
"An unpleasant morning, sir, to work in the

open air," said I.

"He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap," replied the grave-digger, still busily plying his spade. "Death stalks abroad, fair and foul days, spade. "Death stalks abroad, fair and foul days and we that follow in its footsteps, must prepare fo the dead, rain or shine." "A melancholy occupation."

"A fit one for a moralist. Some would find a pleasure in it. Deacon Giles, I am sure, would willingly be in my place now."
""And why?"

"This grave is for his wife," replied the grave digger, looking up from his occupation with a day smile that wrinkled his sallow cheeks and distorted his shrunken lips. Perceiving that his merriment was not infectious, he resumed his employment, and that so assiduously, that in a short time he had hollowed the last resting place of Deacon Giles' consort. This done he ascended from the trench with a lightness that su: prised me, and walking a few paces from the new grave, sat down upon a tombstone, and beckoned me to approach. I did

Again the withering smile, that I had before observed, passed over the face of the sexton as he

"I am no story teller, sir, I deal in fact not fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some strange events. But of all things I know, there is nothing stranger to me than the melancholy history of the

"Three brides?"

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"Ay. Do you see three hillocks yonder, side by side 1. There they sleep and will, till the last trumpet comes, wailing through the heart of those lone hills, with a tone so strange and stirring, that the dead will start from their graves at its first awful note. Then will come the judgment and the retribution. But to my tale. Look there, sir, on yonder hill you may observe a little isolated house—a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it.

It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is all overgrown with weeds and brambles and the whole place has a descript of the state of the

whole place has a desolate appearance. If the wind were high now, you might hear the old crazy utters flapping against the sides, and the wind

tearing the gray shingles off the roof.

Many years ago, there lived an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of arable laud which belong to it.

The father was a self taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and as he could tell the and grew in the garden, and used to sit up late of

nights at his books, or reading the mystic story of the starry beavens, men thought he was crazed or bewitched, and avoided him, and even hated him, as the ignorant ever shun and dread the enlightened. they all deserted him, and the minister, for the old man differed in some trifling points of doctrine, spoke very slightly of him; and, by, and by, all looked upon the self-educated farmer with eyes of aversion. He instructed his son in all his lore the languages, literature, history, science, were un-folded to the enthusiastic son of the solitary. He at length died.

I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at this bereavement. He was for a time as one distracted. He sought to bury his grief in thirst for fame. After his thirst was gratified, he began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the other sex, to share the laurels he had won—to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of his old states. ather occasioned. He would picture to himself a refined, intellectual and beautiful woman; and as he had chosen for his motto, what has been done may still be done, he did not despair of success. In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide, and Madeline. I can never forget the beauty of these young girls. Mary was the youngest, and a fairer haired, more laughing damsel never danced upon a green. Adelaide was a few years older, was dark haired and pensive, but of the three, Madeline, the eldest represent the most firm with was cark haired and pensive, but of the three, of strangers, gathering in intercrites, and neard three nundred collars. But the Indian would not make the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of losses and expenditures; the King, the close this new vehical three nundred collars. But the Indian would not receive a farthing. When made to understand by receive a farthing. When made to understand by the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered about in quest of water. Madeline, the eldest, possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation and intellectuality. Their father was a man of taste and education, and being somewhat

revelry and mirth, for a sed recollection broaded over the hour. Yet they lived happy; the husband again smiled, and with a new Spring, the roses again blossomed in their garden. When the roses withered and the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide too sickened and died, like her sister, in the arms of her husband and of Perhaps you will think it strange, that after all

the wretched survivor stood at the altar again. His third bride was Madeline. I well remember her. She was a beauty in the true sense of the word. It may seem strange to you, to hear the praise of beauty from such lips as mine; but I cannot avoid expatiating upon her. She was a proud creature, with a tall commanding form, and raven tresses, that floated, dark and cloud-like, over her shoulders. She was a singularly gifted woman and possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower for his power and fame, and she wedded him. They were married in that Church. It was on a summer afternoon—I recollect it well. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud that I ever saw, overspread the heavens like a pall, and at the moment, when the bride pronounced the vow, a moment, when the bride pronounced the vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to the centre. All the females shrieked: but the bride made her response with a firm voice as she gazed upon ber becomes something of a historian, amassing many a curious tale and strange legend concerning the people with whom he has to do, living and dead; for a man, with a taste for his profession, cannot provide for the last repose of his follows, without taking an interest in their story, the manner of their death, and the concerns of their relatives who follow their remains so fearfully to their grave."

"Then, replied I, taking a seat beside the same tales."

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"The product of the bride pronounced the vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to the centre. All the females shrieked: but the bride made her response with a firm voice as she gazed upon ber origing room. He marked a kind of incoherence is her expressions as they rode home and, which sarphised him at the time. Arriving at his house, she shrunk upon the threshold, but this was the timid ity of a maiden. When they were alone he clasped their death, and the concerns of their relatives who follow their remains so fearfully to their grave."

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mine you must be!
"She spread her white arms," said the sexton rising in the excitement of the moment, and assuming the attitude he ascribed; "and then" con tinued he, in a hollow voice, "at that moment came the thunder and the flash, and the guilty we man fell dead on the floor." The countenance of the narrator expressed all the horror that he felt.

"And the bridegroom," asked I, "the husba of the destroyer, and the victim, what has bec

DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE AUTHORS OF IMPORTANT INVENTIONS.

vice to mankind, by striking out inventions, whose objects are misconceived or imperfectly understood by the world, has had to complain of the neglect or coldness of his own generation. Even his best friends are apt to suspect his motives and under value his labors. The real recompense, in such circumstances, as in all others, is the consciousness of doing one's duty. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat in North America, which, in a few years, has produced such an astonishing change in that vast country, by connecting together its most distant States, sustained the mortification of not being comprehended by his countrymen. He was, therefore, treated as an idle projector, who schemes would be useless to the world and ruinou to himself. At a discourse, delivered at the Me hanics' Institute, Boston, in 1829, by Judge Sto ry, the feelings of Fulton, upon his first public exriment, are thus related :

"I myself have heard the illustrious inventor of the steamboat relate, in an animated and affecting manner, the history of his labors and discourage-When, said he, I was building my first steamboat at New York, the project was viewed by the public, either with indifference or with con-tempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends, indeed, were civil, but they were shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. I felt the full force of the lower time of the rect full force of the lamentation of the poet,

*Truths would you teach, to save a sinking land, All shun, none aid you, and few understand.

As I had occasion to pass daily to and from the building-yard, while my boat was in progress, I have often loitered unknown near the idle groups of strangers, gathering in little circles, and

springing up between Mary and the Poet, he did not withhold his concent from her marriage, and the recluse bure to the solitary mansion the young bride of his affections. Oh, sir, the house assumed a new appearance within and without. Roses bloomed in the garden, jessamines peeped through the lattices, and the fields smiled with the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in the little parlor in the evening, and many a time would the passenger pause by the garden gate to strains of sweetest music, breathed by choral voices from the cottage. If the mysterious student and his wife were neglected, what cared they I Their endering and mutual affection made their home a little paradise—but death came to Eden. Mary field suddenly sick, and after a few hours' sickness, died, in the arms of her husband.

Days and months passed on, and the only solace of the betreaved was to set with the family and talk of the lost one. At length, to Adelaide, he offered his wildowed heart. She came to the lone home his wildowed heart. She came to the lone home his wildowed heart. She came to the lone home and consolation. But their bridal was not one of and consolation. But their bridal was not one of and consolation. But their bridal was not one of and consolation, and my parts of it were constructed by mechanical to the decayed town or the ruined empire, grateful to the britist of poetry, are not even the theory of the between the lone home his wildowed heart. She came to the lone home his wildowed heart. She came to the lone home and consolation. But their bridal was not one of an donosolation, and my parts of it were constructed by mechanical to the decayed town or the ruined empire, grateful to the private providence designs for some leading and general bridge the dove, bearing the olive branch of peace and consolation. But their bridge her of the providence designs for some leading on the my parts of it were constructed by mechanical to the providence designs for some leading on the broad of their occasion, and my parts them. They were silent, and sad, and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and amost repented of my efforts. The signal as given, and the beat moved on a short distance, and then repented of my efforts. The signal as given, and the best moved on a short distance, and then stopped, and became immoveable. To the silence of the preceding moment now success of murmurs of discontent, and agitations, and whispers, and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repended, 'I told you it would be so, it is a toolish scheme; I wish we were well out of it.' I clevate myself upon a platform, and addressed the asset by. I stated that I mot what was the man; but if they would be quiet, and indulge me in half an hour, I would either go as, or abandon be voyage for that time. This short respite was onceded without objection. I wend below, examined the machinery, and discovered that the cause was a slight maladjustment of some of the work. In a short period it was obviated. The boat was again put is motion. She continued to move on. All were incredulous. None seen willing to trust the evidence of their own senses. I left the fair city of New York; we passed through the romantic and ever-varying scenery of the highlands; we descried the clairing houses of Albany; we reached its shores; and then, even then, when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination supersecond the influence of fact. It was then doubted if it could be made of any great value."

From the Western Message, T. J., 188.

INTERSTING INCIDEN

IN KERTUCKY

About the year 1781 pr 95 Mr Autron and embarked in a barge at the Pall of that hio, (where Louisville now stands), with a party to descend the river. The boat having stopped at the 1 displants, on the Indian side, some distance below, Mr. Rowan, borrowing a rife of one of the company, stepped on shore and strolled into the bottom, probably rawher in pursuit of annusciment than game; for from having always been of a field constitution and averse to action, he knew not here to use a rifle, and besides had with him but the single charge of amunition which was in the gun. He unconsciously protracted his stay beyond what he intended; and returning to the spot where he had landed, sciously protracted his stay beyond what he intended; and returning to the spot where he had landed, saw nothing of the boat nor the company he had left. It being a time of hostility with the Ludinas, and suspicions of their approach having alarmed the party, they had put off, and made down the stream with all possible haste, not during to linger for their companion on shore. Mr. R. now found himself alone on the banks of the Ohio, a vast and trackless forest streching around him, with but one charge of powder, and himself too unskilled in the use of the rifle to profit even by that, and liable at any moment to fall into the hands of the savages. The nearest settlement of the whites Vincennes, (now in Indiana.) distant probably about 100 miles.

(now in Indiana.) distant probably about 100 miles. Shaping his course as near as he could calculate for this he commenced his perlious and hopeless journey. Unaccustomed to travelling in the forest, he soon lost all reckoning of his way, and wandered about at venture. I upelled by the grawings of pened to pass near him, but missed it. The third day found him still wandering, whether toward-Vincences or from it he knew not—exausted, fam-ished and desparing. Several times had he lain down, as he thought to die. Roused by the sound down, as he thought to die. Koused by the sound of a gun not far distant, betokening, as he well knew, the presence of the Indians, he proceeded towards the spot whence the report had proceeded, resolved as a last hope of life, to surrender himself to those whose tender mercies he knew to be cruel. Advancing a short distance he saw an Indian approach ing, who, on discovering him—as the first impulse was on any alarm with both the whites and the In dians on the frontiers in time of hostilities—drev up his rifle to his shoulder, in readiness to fire.-Ir. R. turned the but of his, and the Indian, with a French politeness, turned the butt of his also.— They approached each other. The Indian seeing his pale and emaciated appearance, and understand ing the cause, took him to his wigwam a few mile distant, where he cooked for him for several days and treated him with the greatest hospitality. Then learning of him by signs that he wished to go to Vincences, the Indian immediately left his hunting, took his rifle and a small stock of provisions, and conducted him in safety to that settlement, a distance from his cabin of about eighty miles. Having arrived there, and wishing to reward well the generous Indian to whom he owed his life, Mr. R. ade arrangements with a merchant of the settle ment, to whom he made himself known, to give him three hundred dollars. But the Indian would not receive a farthing. When made to understand by Mr. R. through an interpreter, that he could not be

for the decayed town or the ruined empire, grateful enough to the spirit of poetry, are not even called for in reality. These events usually result from some leading necessity, which, deplorable enough at the time, the forceight of a benevoleut Providence designs for some lasting and general benefit. Our regrets are most usually precipitate; our sorrows, in half the number of cases, in advance of their occasion, and imagination, in this way, too frequently, mayore the province of experience. of their occasion, and imagination, in this way, too frequently usurps the province of experience.—
Charge is the subject of lament for ever with the men what are themselves stationary—the men who receive, but never transmit, opinions. Innovation, sometimes ruinous, is always of good import, since it indicates mental activity—the sek of which is the worst feature in the history of men and nations. Even revolutions, the horrors of which are hammable, are injurious to places rather than to people. The great bulk of mankind grow wiser upon them, and, the discovery of a new abiding place like the discovery of a new truth, must always afford an added

smoking cigars. Those he passed, ran up stairs into the Senate chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and barled out, "Strangers, where the man wall, and basiled out, "Strangers, whars the man that swars me in?" at the same time taking this credentials. "Walk this way," said the clerk who was at the moment igniting a real Principe, and he was sworn without inquiry. When the Teller case to count notes he found that there are not senator too many present; the mistake reason discovered, are the hunteman was not meant the did not belong there. "Fool was! with your corn bread!" he roared. "You cant dunk this child no how you can fix it—I am elected to this here Legislatur, and I'll go against all banks and eternal improvements, and if ther's any of your oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, jest say the word, and I'll light upon you like a nigger on a woodchuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you chuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two legged animal, hop on just as soon as you like, for though I'm from the back country I'm a little smarter than any other quad-ruped you can turn out of this drove." After this admirable harangue, he put his bowie knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle with, "Come here old Suke, stand by me !" at the same time presen ted it to the chairman, who had seen such people before. After some expostulation, the man persuaded that he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his koife, flung his gun on his shoulder, and with a profound congee, remarked, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon. But if I didn't think that ar lower room was the groggery,

The Force of Circumstances .- But all was of no use. It is a most egregious error, and one which too many fall into, to suppose that what one man can do, every other man can do likewise,that what one man hates, another must hate,—and what one man loves, all should love. The mischief is, we forget that every man is differently orzations exactly alike in the whole of animated nature; consequently it follows as a matter of course that no two can love and hate alike; hence the vulthat no two can love and hate alike; hence the vul-gar but true phrase—"What is one man's meat is another man's poison,"—a saying which is but lit-tle understood, although assented to, and often quoted, by the many. My father says to me one day, "Here, Tom, here is money, go buy thee a horse and cart, and try thy fortune in that calling: I see a good many do well at that occupation, and why mayn't thee?" Well, to it I goes, tooth and unil, for I was determined to try every thing.— Well, down I goes to the wharf with my nag fully equipped, amids a whole posse of the carmen tribe. But here my confidence forsook me, and I found, that where I made half a dollar a day, my compeers took two or three; and that unless I could undertake to cheat, and lie, and cozen, and bully for a livelihood, my new calling would be a more dead letter. 'I was evident my genius was not suited to the task, so I gave it up in despair, convinced the more, if conviction were wanting, that we are really and truly the children of the circumstances which surround us, in strict combination with our individual organizations .- Book I intend to Write

The Persians relate of one of their Kings, that being one day on a hunting party, with a hawk upon his hand, a deer started up before him; he let the hawk fly, and started it with great eagerness; till, at length, the deer was taken. The courtiers were all leit behind in the chase; the King, thirsty

ing it up to his mouth, the have sheeked and overset the cup. The king was used at the accident, and again applied the cup to a civil and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup was replacibled, and the rock. When the cup was replacibled, and the said throw it down the supplied the cup to a civil in the rock. When the cup was replacibled, and the ground, that it expired. At this means the said throw it down the supplied the cup to his mouth, the have class and the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used at the rock. When the cup to a civil is and overset the cup. The king was used the cup. The king was used the rock. When the cup. The king was used the rock. When the cup. The king to the rock. When the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave was replacibled, and his ground, that it expired. At this man, it is all the rock. When the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave to heave the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave the cup. The king the top to his mouth, the heave the cup. in their figurative style, the arrows of regret continually rankled in his breast.

Some men—and that sit strikes us, is the great ror of the day in which we live—are learned in erry thing in general, and are profoundly known in particular of all pursuits, professions, or tradeg useful employments.—Schurday Content

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Now is the senson of the year when farmers ught to begin to prepare their ground for Turnips.—Some farmers always clear up a poice of new land for a "turnip patch," and sow them in broadcast: This is not a bad method when you have the land, and where care is taken to break up the soil thoroughly and mix it well.

Some farmers sow the seed and then brush them in. This is a bad plan. If there should be several rains and a good deal of cloudy weather for 6 or 10 days after the seed are sown, so as to give the young plants a chance to take root, this can will do; but if a dry spell of weather succeed, the will will vegitate and scorch out, that is, the hot sum will kill the young plant, it having no deep root to sustain it.—Very often when the tender plant is in his way scorched out, the blame is put on the fly, where it is properly chargeable to the shallo planting.—The proper and only safe way to put in turnip seed is to do it either with an Iron tooth harrow, or with a light shovel plough. They will not come up as soon when covered in this way but when they do come up the hot sun will not kill them for the want of root. Broadcast is the most but in the old countries this vegetable is generally sown in drills, or in rows about 14 inobes sparts. When they come up and the leaf gets to the size of dollar, they are thinned out to one every 6 inches. This is the most productive way to raise turnips.

If the farmer intends to plant or sow his turning n old ground, it ought to be well manured and well ploughed and harrowed untill the ground is made very fine, and a top dressing of manure and ashes should be applied, so as to give a quick growth to the turnips at the start, which will effectually pre-vent the ravages of the fly. Turnips sown in old ground are not as palatable for the table as those raised in fresh land, but they grow very large and or stock are the same.

Whether turnips are sown broadcast or in drills they ought to be thinned out at the proper time. AN OLD FARMER.

HOW TO GET NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

When the vines are done growing and are turning brown, the seed is ripe—then take the balls and string them with a large needle and strong thread, hang them up in a dry place, where they will gradually dry and mature, without danger of injury from frost. In the month of April soak the balls for several hours in water, then aqueens them to separate the seed from the pulp; when washed and dried they are fit for sowing in rows, in a bed well prepared in the garden—they will sprout in a fortnight—they must be attended to light other vegetables—when about two inches light they may be thinned and transplanted into the second of th

may be the solution of may be the solution of may be the solution to suit the judge of solutions. I would be first gathering the potato of a good kind. The first solution of a good kind. The first solution so for many years, graduating, until they will again need a renew-

the quality of Milk. -There are multire engaged in the dairy business who dreamed of testing the quality of milk sir different cows, although it is easily the talk of some cows will, at the same tasting, yield double the quantity of at of others. Deep slender glasses are his purpose, where the business is prop-ded to; but the usual tall champaign glass-ere these are set to be had, deep common will answer the purpose. It ought to be milk is proportion to its diameter, the more sat-factory will be the test. Fill these glasses, of the ame depth with milk from the different cows; and when they have stood a sufficient time, the thick-ness of the risen cream can be easily measured on tside of the glass. By doing this a few times be of each cow, as a dairy cow, can be known ee Farmer.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL AND DESCRIPTIVE EXTRACT FROM THE SCOTCH PREACHER.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the Earth all as yet was quiet at the Sepulchre; death held ceptre over the Son of God; still and silent hours passed on; the guards tood by their the rays of the minnight moon gleamed on helmete, and on their spears; the enemies hrist exulted in their success; the hearts of his Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his riceds were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited an anxious suspence to chold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. As length the morning star arising the east annuanced the light; the third say because the dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the most trembled from its centre, and the powers of heaven were that in; an angel of God descended the guant strunk back from the terror of his presence and fell prostrate on the ground; his coupand fell prostrate on the ground; his coup-on the like lightning, and his raiment was as as shown he rolled away the stone from the this that cometh forth from the torie from the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed remedia from the bed of death? He that is gloose in his appearance, walking in the greatness his strength! It is the Prince, Oh Zion! Christian in the greatness has strength! an it is your Lord. He hath trodden the wine e; hath stained his raiment with blood now as the first-born from the womb of nature, meets the morning of his resurrection. He but now as the first-born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with lessings from the world of spi. its; he brings salvation to the some of men. Never did the returning salvation to the some of men. Never did the returning salvation to the universe. The morning stars sung together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for oy; the father of mercies looked down from his through in the heavenst with compliance of the less than the salvation of the salv irone in the heavens; with completency he be Then did the desert rejoice; the fac use was gladdened before him, when the saven for the refreshing of the nations.

THOUGHTS, MAXIMS, &c.

Thrift, diligence, and method in business, are ne

pre cannot be a greater instance of a weak nd pusillanimous temper than for a man to pass is whole life in opposition to his own sentiments of daring to be what be thinks he ought to be.

A man is very unfit to live in the world who can op his temper, his secrets, and his money. Injuries are seldom forgotten, benefits are no

There is nothing more difficult than the art

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for

In speaking of the superstition, that Friday n unlucky day, the Baltimore American says:

notions, to commence an undertaking on that day, is to insure a disastrous result. An old fashioned or would stare at one who would be so rash as to nink of going to sea on what has been called hang-un's day, and the luckless seamstress who, by hance, might cut out work and not finish it before uld go to bed with the full assurance that some mishap would attend the article thus begun. Now, strange as it may appear, this un ucky day has served to usher in some of the mos Now, strange as it may appear, this unrtant events of modern times. It was on Frilay, as ascertained by the calendar, that Columbus set sail on his successful voyage for the discovery of the American Continent, and on a Friday that first made the land. It was on a Friday that the Pilgrim Fathers of New England landed on the rock of Plymouth, and it was on Friday that Washington, Madison and the younger Adams were born. Whether the fact of being connected th the history of the New World has any thing to do with depriving the sixth day of the week of its unlucky character or not, we will not pretend to my, but if our information be correct, the charm bove mentioned took place on that day." ed took place on that day.'

of waterial for Paper.—We have seen a of writing and wrapping paper manufactor Mr. Sanderson, made of coarse beach ured by Mr. Sa terial which may be obtained in abuntransfer and is of no value for any other use. It transfer a paper of a brownish color, and of a firm texture. It is not of a fine quality for writing or letter paper, but it seems well adapted for a course hied of writing paper, and for wrapping paper and we doubt not it will come into exmission. It have, I trust, effectually demolished the wings, and propose next to go through wo. - Phila. Advertiser.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

Of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. Webster, Currency. Delivered in the Senate of the States, March 22, 1835.

[Continued from our last. Now, unfortunately for the Senetor, I proposed a ich thing, at expressed no notion of the kind, ac ny thing like it. He may search every speech I hav elivered at this and the extra session, and he can fin ny thing delivered at this and the extra session, and he can find nothing to justify his assertion. To put this beyond all dispute, I will quote what I did say, and the only thing that I ever did that could afford him even a pretext for

that I ever due make could about miss even by re-marks at the extra session.

"I intend to propose nothing. It would be impossi-ble, with so great a weight of opposition, to pais any measure without the entire support of the Administra-tion; and, if it were, it ought not to be attempted when much must depend on the mode of execution.

measure that could be devised might fail, and best measure that could be devised might-fail, and impuse a heavy responsibility on its author, unless it met
with the hearty approhision of those who are to execute it. If then intend merely to throw out suggestions,
in order to excite the reflections of others," &cc.

"Believing that there might be a sound and safe paper currency founded on the credit of the Government

"Believing that there might be a sound and safe pa-per currency founded on the credit of the Government exclusively, I was desirous that those who are respon-sible and have the power should have availed them-selves of the opportunity of the temporary deficit in the Treasury, and the postponement of the fourth instal-ment intended to be deposited with the States, to use them as the means of affording a circulation for the present relief of the country and the banks, during the process of separating them from the Govern-ment," &c.

Here is not a word shout proporting on the contra-

Here is not a word about proporing; on the contra-ry, I expressly stated, I propose nothing; that I but threw out suggestions for reflection. Instead of exclu-ding all paper from circulation, I suggested the use (not of Treasury notes, as he stated, or any other pacont of Treasury notes, as he stated, or any other pa-per containing a promise to pay money but shaply one which should contain a promise to be received in the dues of the Government; and that, too, only to the ex-tent necessary to meet the temporary deficit of the Treasury, and to allowate the process of separating from the backs; and this he has a bitrarily construed and perverted to suit his purpose in the manner I have shown!

It is a great misfortune that there should be brought nto this Chamber the habits contracted at the Bar, where advocates contend for victory, without being crupulous about the means; while here the only obect ought to be truth and the good of the country. A other considerations ought to be forgotten within ther walls, and the only struggle ought to be to ascertai All appiness of the community. Great individual injustice viat is true and calculated to promote the honor and

happiness of the community. Great individual injustice is done by such misstatements of arguments. The Senatora speech will be published and circulated in quarters where my correction of his statements will never reach; and thousands will attribute opinions to me that I never uttered nor entertained.

The suggestions which he has to perverted have here a favorite topic of attack on the part of the Senator, but he has never yet stated nor net what I really said taily and fairly; and, after his many and unguecessful attempts to show what I suggested to be erroneous, I now undertake to affirm positively, and without the least fear, that I can be answered, what herefore out the least fear, that I can be answered, what hereto-ore I have but suggested; that a paper usued by Gov-rnment, with the simple promise to receive it in all its dues, leaving its creditors to take it, or gold or silver, at their option, would, to the extent that it would circulate, form a perfect paper circulation, which would circulate, form a perfect paper circulation, which sould not be abused by the Government, that would be as steady and uniform in value as the metal's themselvae, and that, if, by possibility, it should depreciate, the loss would full, not on the Psople, but on the Government itself; to: the only effect of depreciation would be virtually to reduce the taxes, to prevent which the interest of the Government would be a sufficient guaranty. I shall not go into the discussion now, but on a suitable occasion I shall be able to make good every word have uttered. I would be able to do more, to prove that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to use such a paper, in the management of its finances. to use such a paper, in the management of its finances according to the most rigid rule of constraing the Con according to the most rigid rule of constraing the Con-stitution; and that those, at least, who think that Con-gress can authorise the notes of private State corpora-tions to be received in the public dues, are stoped from denying its rights to receive its own paper. If it can virtually endorse by law, on the notes of specie-paying banks, "receivable in payment of the public dues," it surely can order the same words to be written on a blank piece of paper.

plank piece of paper.

Such is the character of the paper I suggested, and which the Senator says would do more to centralize the circulation and exchanges than the union of the Government and the banks, which, however, he signally fulled to prove. That it would have a greater tendency than the exclusive receipt in its dues of gold and dency than the exclusive receipt in its dues of gold and silver, I readily acknowledge, and to that extent I think it objectionable; for I do not agree with the Senator that there should be some one great emporium, which should have control of the commerce, currency, and exchanges of the Union. I held it desirable in neither a political nor commercial point of view, and to be contrary to the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the Constitution, which expressly provides, among other things, that no preference should be given to the parts of one State over another. But that a receivable paper, such as I suggested, would have a greater, or as great a tendency to centralize the commerce and current paper, such as I suggested, would have a greater, or as great a tendency to centralize the commerce and currency of the country as the union with the banks, I utterly deny; and, if I had no other reason, the vehement opposition of the Senator, who approves of such tendency to be proved, and not assumed, and every attempt of opposition of the Senator, who approves of such tendency to be proved, and not assumed, and every attempt of the Senator to prove it has ended in signal failure. He

are decisive.

The centralizing tendency of such a paper would re-The centralizing tendency of such a paper would result exclusively from the facility it would afford to remittance from distant portions of the Union, in which respect it would stand just on a par with bank notes when received in the dues of the public; while the latter would, in addition, give to the favored port, where the mother bank might be located, for the head of the the mother bank might be located, (or the head of the league of State banks,) the immeuse profits from the use of the public deposites, and the still greater from having their notes received in Government dues. The wo united would afford unbounded facilities in the payment of custom-house bonds, and give millions of profit annually, derived exclusively from the use of Government credit. This great facility and vast increase of orofit would give a facility advantage to the commerce. ment credit. This great facility and vast increase of profit would give a decided advantage to the commerce of the section where the head of the system might be located, and which, in a great measure, accounts for the decay of the commerce of the South, where there were no banks, when this Government was established, and which, of course, gave to the other section exclusively all the benefit derived from the connection. If a present had from the first been exclusively received in specie had from the first been exclusively received specie had from the first open exclusively received in the public dues, the present commercial inequality would never have existed; and I may add, it never will cease till we return to the constitutional currency. What the Senator has said as to the union of the poli-ical and money powers, and the tendency to extraya-gance from the use of Treasury notes and their depre-iation, i.e. clearly impulies let the description of ciation, is so clearly inapplicable to the description paper I suggested, that I do not deem it necessary

waste words in reply to it.

Having now repelled his reply to my remarks at this and the extra session, I shall next proceed to notice his argument on the question under discussion, which, exmengre and inconsiderable portion of his speech. The structure he reared with so much labor is composed of a little centre building, of some twenty or thirty fee square, with an extended wing on each side, and a huge portion in front. I have, I trust, effectually demolished the wings, and propose next to go through the same process with the centre building.

be times, four arguments directly applicable used on under discussions of which two lave not gain been repeated by him every time be reased the Senate; another was drawn from an at of mine in favor of the bill, which the Senative attention and the other senative relationship of the other senative relationship. again a tor he misstated, and pressed into his service against, and the other is neither altogether new nor vowell tounded, or, from its character, of much force.

well tounded, or, from its character, of much force. I shall begin with it.

The Senator objected to the collection of the public dees in gold and silver, because, as he conceives, it would be exceedingly inconvenient; in proof of which, and in order to present as strong a picture as possible, went into minute calculations and details. He test supposed that the average peace revenue would be equal to thirty millions annually, and the average deposites to twenty-one. He then estimated that this vast sum would have to be counted at least five times in a year, and then estimated that it would require eight hundred thousand dollers to be counted daily, which would require a host of officers, in his opinion, to perform the task. The answer to all this is easy. In the first place, the Senator has over-estimated the average receipts by at least one hundred per cent. Fitteen millions ought to be much nearer the truth than thirty.—Even that I regard as exceeding what the expenditure ought to be; and I venture to assert, that no Administration which expends more on an average for the next ation which expends more on an average for the next years can maintain itself, unless there should be one unexpected demand on the Treasury. In the State of the some unexpected demand on the Treasury. In the next place, twenty one millions is at least five times too large for the average deposites. Shaild this bill pass, three millions would be nuch nearer the truth. We shail hear no more of surpluses, when the revenue is collected in gold and silver. This would make a great deduction in his estimate of the trouble and labor in counting. But I give the Senator his own estimate, and ask him if he never heard of other and shorter modes than counting. than counting, of ascertaining the amount in Does he not know that it can be ascertained with as much certainty and exactness by weight as by counting, and with more despatch, when the amount is large, in coins than in his favorite bank notes! If I am

narge, an come than in his favorite bank notes! If I am not misinformed, it is the mode adopted at the English Exchequer, and that it is done with the greatest possible promptitude by experienced individuals; so that his formidable objection vanishes.

But the Senator next tells us, that I stated, in my remarks, that the bill, should it pass, would place the banks and the Government in antagonist relation to each other, which he considers as a very avaighty ob-But the Senator next tells us, that I stated, in my remarks, that the bill, should it pass, would place the banks and the Government in antagonist relation to each other, which he considera sa a very weighty objection to it. I again must correct his statement I made no such remark, I indeed said, when the banks were connected with the Government, they had a direct interest in increasing its fiscal action. The greater the revenue and expenditures, and the larger the surplus, the greater would be the profit, but, when they were separated, the reverse would take place. That the greater would be the profit, but, when they were separated, the reverse would take place. That the greater amount of gold and silver collected and withdrawn from circulation, the less their profit, and that in one case they would be the allies, and, in the other, the opponents of the Government, they would be on the side of the tax-consumers and, when separated, on that of the tax-consumers and, when remarks; and I now ask, is it not true? Can any one deny it? Or admitting its truth, can its importance be dismutated? Weers that a constant is fined a larger than the surplus the greater would the profit, but, when they would be on the side of the tax-consumers and, when separated, on that of the tax-consumers and, when remarks; and I now ask, is it not true? Can any one deny it? Or admitting its truth, can its importance be dismutated? Weers that I were a consumer to one then so inexperienced as myself. deny it! Or admitting its truth, can its importance be disputed! Were there no other reasons in favor of the bill, I would consider this of itself decisive. It would

bill, I would consider this of itself decisive. It would be almost impossible to preserve our free institutions, with the weight of the entire banking system thrown on the side of high taxes and extravagant disbursements, or to destroy it if thrown into the opposite scale. But the Senstor regards the expression of tax-consumers and tax-payers as mere catch-words, of dangerous import, and tending to divide society into the hostile parties of rich and poor. I take a very different view. I hold that the fiscal action of the Government must necessarily divide the community into the two great clauses of tax-payers and tax-consumers. Taking taxistion and disbursements together, and it is unavoidable that one portion of the community must pay into the Treasury, in the shape of taxes, more than they receive back in disbursements. The great disturbing Tressury, in the shape of taxes, more than they receive back in disbursements, and another must receive more than they pay. This is the great disturbing principle in all Governments, especially those that are free, ground which all other causes of political divisions and distributions finally rally. Were it otherwise, if the interest of every portion and class of the community was the same in reference to taxation and disbursements, nothing would be more easy than to establish and preserve free institutions; but as it is, it is the most difficult of all tasks, as history and experience prove. This principle of disorder lies deep in the nature of men and society; and extends equally to private associations as to political communities. There will necesciations as to political communities. There will necessarily spring up in both a stockholding and direction interest; the latter of which, without wise provisions and incessant vigilance, will absorb the former, of which the winding up of many a bank will prove.

The two remaining arguments of the Senator have been often asserted and as often refuted; and I shall depatch them with a few words. He tells us, as he has often done, that we are bound to regulate the cur-rency; and that the Constitution has given to Congress pressions of similar import. It is manifest, that the whole argument turns on the ambiguity of the word currency. If, by it, is meant the current coin of the United States, no one can doubt that Congress has the right to regulate it. The power is expressly given by the Constitution, which says, in so many words, that it shall have nower to coin money and regulate the value for shall have power to coin money and regulate the valu not, and cannot, meet the answer which he receive ed from the Senator from Pennsylvania at the extra sension; and his repetition of the assertion, after so de cisive an answer, serves but to prove how much more easy it often is to refute an argument, than to silend him who advanced it. But I do not despair even of the sensing the Senator. There is one whose authority him who advanced it. But I do not despair even of si-lencing the Senator. There is one whose authority on this point I am sure he must respect: I mean himself When the bill granting a charter to the late United States Bank was under discussion in the other House, in 1816, he then took the opposite side, and argued with great force, against the very right for which he now so obstinately contends. He then maintained that the framers of the Constitution were hard money men that currency meant the current com of the U States; and that Congress has no right to make other. But the Senator shall speak for himself that he may be heard in his own words, I shall read an extract from his speech delivered at the time:

" Mr. Webster first addressed the House. He re gretted the manner in which this debate had been com-menced, on a detached feature of the bill, and not a question affecting the principle; and expressed his fears that a week or two would be lost in the discussion of this question, to no purpose, inasinuch as it might ultimately end in the rejection of the bill. He proceeded to reply to the arguments of the advocates of the bill. It was a mistaken idea, he said, which he had beard attended on this subject. the oil. It was a mistaken idea, he said, which he had heard uttored on this subject, that we were about to reform the National currency. No nation had a better currency, he said, than the United States; there was no nation which nad guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those care; for the tramers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject, were hard money men; they had felt, and therefore duly oppreciated the evils of a paper medium; they, therefore, sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States sous gold and silver coin; this was a subject in regard to which Congress had run into no felly.

"What, then, he asked, was the present evil! Hading a perfectly sound national currency, and the Go ing a perfectly sound national currency, and the Go-ernment having no power in fact to make any thing

is different States a cufrency of paper issued by banks, setting out with the promise to pay gold and silver, which they had been wholly unable to redeem: the consequence was, that there was a mass of paper afford, of perhaps fifty millions, which sustained no immediate relation to the legal currency of the country—a paper which will not enable any man to pay money he owes to his neighbor, or his debts to the Government. The banks had issued more money than they could redeem, and the evil was severely felt, &c. Mr. W. declined occupying the time of the House to prove that there and the evil was severely felt, &c. Mr. W. declined occupying the time of the House to prove that there was a depreciation of the paper in circulation: the legal standard of value was gold and silver; the relation of paper to it proved its state, and the rate of its depreciation. Gold and silver currency, he said, was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad; there could, in the present state of the world, he no other currency. In consequence of the improper

be no other currency. In consequence of the immense paper issues having banished specie from circulation, the Government had been obliged, in direct violation of existing statues, to receive the amount of in something which was not recognised by law as the money of the country, and which was, in fact, greatly

whose of the country, and which was, in deep greated depreciated, &c. This was the evil."

What can be more decisive? What more pointed if the pare the very doctrines which he is in the daily habit of denouncing under the name of Loco-foco.—

The Senator may hereafter be regarded as the father of the party; and I deem it not a little unnatural that the other is the party of the party in the party of the party is the property of the party of the party of the party is the party of th of the verty; and I deem it not a little unnatural that he should be so harsh and cruel to his offspring.

But it may be said, that I then advocated the opposite side. Be it so, and it follows that his authority and mine stands as opposing qualities.

mine stands as opposing qualities on the opposite sides of an equation; and I feel confident that the Senator will readily admit that his will, at least, be sufficien

to destroy mine.

I readily acknowledge that my opinion, after the lapse of upwards of twenty years, with the light which experience in this long period has shed on the banking system, has undergone considerable changes. It would be strange if it had not. I see more clearly now, than I did, the true character of the system and its than I did, the true character of the system and the dangerons tendency; but I owe it to myself and the truth of the cause, to say I was, even at that early perfect that the cause, to say I was, even at the carly perfect that the cause and would then have riod, far from being its advocate, and would then riod, far from being its advocate, and would the been a new question.
been opposed to the system had it been a new question.
But I then regarded the connection between the Goevernment and the banks indissoluble, and acquiesced in
state of things that I could not control, and which I

said. So far from it, I have, I think, just cause to be proud of the remarks I made on the occasion. It put the question of the bank, for the first time, on its true basis, as far as this Government is concerned, and the one on which it has ever since stood; which is no small compliment to one then so inexperienced as myself.—All I insist on is, that the report contains but a very All I insist on is, that the report contains on a hasty sketch—a mere outline, as the reporter himself says—of my remarks, in which four-fifths is omitted, and that it would be doing me great injustice to regard that it would be doing me great injustice to regard. # as containing a full exposition of my views. But a brief as it is, what is reported cannot be read, in a spiri of fairness, without sceing that I regarded the question at the time as a mere practical one, to be decided unde at the time as a mere practical one, to be decided under all the circumstances of the case, without involving the higher questions which new, that the connection between the Government and the banks is broken, come rightfully into discussion. At that time the only question, as I expressly stated, was, not whether we should be connected with the bank, for that was existing in full force, but whether it was most advisable, admitting the existence of the connected. cise the power of banking. I have made these remarks, not that I regard the question of consistency after so great a change of circumstances, of much importance, but because I desire to stand where truth and justice place me on this great question.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The Speaker taid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the 25th instant, showing the amounts of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838. They are as follows

For the year	1824			\$15,330,144 71	
Ditto	1825			11.490,459 94	
Ditto	1826			13,062,316 27	
Ditto	1827			12,653,095 65	
Ditto	1828			13,296,041 45	
Ditto	1829			12,660,460 62	
Ditto	1830			13,229,533 33	
Ditto	1831			13,864,067 90	
Ditto	1832			16,516,388 77	
Ditto	1833			22,713,755 11	
Ditto	1834			18,425,417 25	
Ditto	1835			17,514,950 28	
Ditto	1836			30,868,164 04	
Ditto	1837			*39,164,745 37	
* This sum settlement of	is subj	ect	to	small variation on of the Treasurer.	t

Note.-The above sums include payments for were \$5,610.404 36.

ON THE ARMY BILL.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rencher, to strike out the 19th section of the bill, which provides for the employment of chaplains at the various military posts, being under consideration-

Mr. Rencher said he was opposed to the provi ions of this section, because it in the legislation of this country, and proposed a direct connexion between the Government and the Church, which, in other countries, where that con nexion existed, had always proved demoralizing to both. The only class of people in this country heretofore free from Federal influence and Exec utive temptation is the Clergy of the country. This bill places at the disposal of the President about seventy ecclesiastical appointments, worth nearly a d dollars each, with which he can reward his particular favorits-those who shall themselves most devoted, not to the cause of gion, but to the cause of those in power. oes not require that they shall even be license ministers, but authorizes the appointment of any person whom the "Council of Administration may think proper." The eminently pious minister would be set aside to give place to a brawling parusan. He deprecated this connexion bet Church and State as at war with the spirit of our institutions, and dangerous to liberty.

There are some cases in which this may to be necessary. He alluded to those posts upon the extreme frontier, where there might not be any religious service which the officers and men could attend, but such posts were few. At most of them there is regular preaching, by almost ever gious denomination; and why should not the every reli ficers, whose pay you have just increased, and the

tribute from that pay their mite to the support of the Gospel as well as the merchant, or the farmer, as the mechanic are believed that, while it would give an improper patronage to the Executive, would lead to great abuse in this corps of chapt lains. He called the attention of the House to the history of the British army in relation to this sub history of the British army in release a sinecure, and ject. There the office had become a sinecure, and was farmed out. Chaplains did not officiate in per-in 1795. General Abercromby raised son. When, in 1795, General Abercromby an army to operate against the French possess in America, he summoned the chaplains to at the army in person, and the reverend gentle refused, on the ground that they had purchased or accepted the office under a different u He referred to this portion of English history show what had been the fruits of this impro snow what had been the fruits of this improper connexion between Church and State there. We are are just commencing this comexion, and warned gentlemen that what had taken place elsewhere we might reasonably expect would take where we might reasonably expect would take place here. He hoped, therefore, that however gentlemen might be disposed to enlarge our stand ing army in time of peace, they would not tempt the purity of the American clergy, by creating a mong them a miserable scramble for office and proferment.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The able Editor of the "Farmers' Regi introduces the Report of the Committee of 31, to the Merchants' Convention held at Augusta, with the following very pertinent, and forcible remarks. We commend them to the attention of our readers.

EDS. W. CAR.

"The wretched and deplorable state of the currency and of exchange, though one of the sores evils ever inflicted our on country by mis-govern ment, will be compensated to the suffering south ment, will be compensated to the solvering soun, if this state of thirgs should continue long enough to produce the effect to which it manifestly tend of discouraging the continuance of the artificial system of the Southern States trading with Europe through New York, and paying the Northern Merchants, as agents and "middle-men," a profit on every sale and every purchase, made on account of the Southern producers and consumers.

One of the advantages of a paper currency which is most frequently referred to by its most thorough going advocates is its furnishing means for the easiest and cheapest possible transmission of funds between distant places. Now, it costs an addition of at least five per cent., for exchange, for a debtor in Virginia to pay his creditor in New-York, or for a cash purchaser to obtain goods there. In other words, it costs five dollars expense to convey from Virginia to New York 109 paper dollars; and

from thrice to five times as much, from some other places. Yet there is no question, with any one, but that the bank notes of Virginia, on which 5 per cent. must be lost in New York, are just as good as those of New York, which command that premium in exchange; or just as bad—(to reverse the premium in exchange; or just as bad—(to reverse the proposition-) the banks of both be the proposition—) the banks of both being affect ble, and yet both alike refusing, to perform the false promise to pay, which are displayed on the face of every one of their notes.

If we had a currency as cumbrous and heavy as

alver, it would cost but one half of one per cen silver, it would cost but one nan or one per convey it across the Atlantic; and even if it was n copper, it would not cost so much to tran to New York, as it now costs in the lighest cur rency in the world. But to return to our position The effect of this enormous difference of exchange, is to compel the Merchants from Virginia, or N. Carolina. olnin, who now buys foreign goods (as heretofore) in New York, to pay 5 per cent. more than the price and all other previous charges; and of course so much more than he would have paid to the direct importing Merchant at, or nearer home. The additional 5 per cent. is too heavy a deduction for ordinary profits to be long borne, and it operate as so much additional inducement to carry on a di-rect foreign trade between the reciprocal consumer and producers. Reason would sufficiently show this to be the tendency, and ultimate effect, of the high er price of the inconvertible notes of the South but facts also have proved that the effect is now in progress. The few importers of Virginia have sold out their stocks of newly imported goods, all good profit; and so rapidly, that some of the countries. try merchants who stopped to buy, in preference to paying the additional Northern tax in exchange, could not be supplied. Now is the time for Vi-ginia and the more Southern States to thow off the yoke of commertial bondage."

Low blackberry leaves made into tea is exceed ingly beneficial for a sore mouth, occast taking calomel, or from any cause.

NEW TERMS

For the remainder of the present Vol. of the SOUTHERN LITETARY JOURNAL.

In consequence of repeated applications for the Messacs for a less period than an entire year, the Pablisher has concluded to alter the conditions, for the present year only, so far as to receive new subscriben for the remainder of this volume—to commence with

for the remainder of this volume—to commence with either the May or July number: the Eight number will cost \$3 34; the six numbers, (or half vear,) \$2 50. The heavy expense, which the publication of the Messenger in its present style renders unavoidable, and the wish of the Proprietor still further to improve it, makes it absolutely necessary that he should hereafter receive all subscriptions invariably in advance.

Appeal after appeal has been made to delinquests and still many withhold their just dues. Why this is so, cannot be conceived, since it is acknowledged, as all hands, that the Messenser is richly worth the amount charged for it; no better evidence of which need be mentioned than the fact that the subscription price is known to have been frequently paid for old volumes.

As heavy drafts have recently been made on the Pro prietor, for expenses incurred in establishing and conducting the MESSENGER, it is hoped those subscribes who are still in arrears, will immediately hand in or who are still in arrears, will immediately hand in a remit the smounts they respectively owe; which, though small when considered separately, yet; taken is the aggregate, present an amount of considerable importance. In fact, if one half the amount due his could be obtained, the Proprietor would be enabled to discharge every claimagainst his publication at once that done, he would bring out the next volume of the MESSERGER in a new dress, and improve it in many other respects.

other respects.

The risk of transmitting subscriptions by mail, be sustained by the Proprietor. But every subscriptions thus transmitting poyment, is requested (besides tal thus transmitting payment, is requested (besides taking proper evidence of the fact, and date of mailing.) to re-tain a memorandum of the number and particular marks of the note sent.

T. W. WHITE. Richmond, Va., June 11, 1838.

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CHARL Col. Jo Dr. Jon Montgom WILLI PEMPERT Excen

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THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Friday Evening, JULY 13, 1838.

CANDIDATES IN ROWAN AND DAVIE. ROST. N. FLEMTS, and SANUEL RIBELIN, - Senste. JESS A. CLEMENT, ADAM ROSEMAN, RUPUS H. KILPATRICK, HAMILTON C. JONES, WILLIAM D. CRAW-

J. H. HARDIE, and John Jones, -Sheriff for Rowar IN DAVIDSON.

Dr. WH. R. HOLT, and JOHN W. THOMAS, - Se CHARLES BRUMMEL, Dr. B. L. BELL, and HENRY VALSER,—Commons. Col. John M. Smith,—Sheriff.

Dr. JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, - Senate, for Moore and MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAM HARRIS, WM. SWARINGARE, Esq. THOMAS PENSERTON,—Commons. Essen Hearne,—Sheriff.

Increase in Government Expenditures -In this week's paper will be found a statement from the Se cretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, for each year from 1624 to 1838. From this it will be seen that the exconditures of the Government are rapidly on the inrease, and it deeply behooves the people to look to this

It is folly to be talking about the abuses of the Exp-CUTIVE alone, while CONGRESS continues to go on increasing the appropriations. Congress requires a reform as much as the Executive. The whole Govern ment in all its branches and departments needs reform. Extravagance in individuals always leads to ruin,—extravagance in Government must lead to the same end; its first consequence is in taxation, and unless the people will arouse themselves, and call for thorough re berm, and retrenchment, they may soon begin to look out for an increase in taxes in some shape or other .-In fact, there is a party in Congress composed of Whigs, as well as Administration men, who desire nothing so much as to see the taxes increased. To create a necessity for doing this, they vote away millions under any pretence whatever. The estimated income for the present year is 22 millions of dollars, and Congress has appropriated at least thirty millions.
Where is this deficit of eight millions to come from the Congress may certainly borrow it for a while,—but in the end the impost duties will have to be raised, and then of course it comes out of the pockets of the people

Let the people look to these things now; instead of eir attention to be drawn off from important points by idle, and premature cavillings about the next Presidency, jet nearly three years distant; let them hoist the flag of REFORM and declare that they will vote for no man for Congress,-nor any Candidate for the Presidency, who is not an open advocate for retrench-

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At the late Commencement of our University, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon the Rev. Patrick, J. Sparrow of Davidson College, and the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Robert H. Morrison, President of the same Institution, and upon the Rev. George Howe, of the Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. Carolina.

The " Register" says, that an official letter from Gen. Scott to Gov. Dudley, had been received, and states that, " almost the whole of the Cherokee Indians in N. C., had been already collected for emigration, and the remainder could not continue out more than a day or two longer."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Gov. Lumpkin, and Hon. Mr. Halsey, of Georgia, passed through this place a few days since, on their return from Washington City.

Increase of the United States Army .- Congress has passed a law for adding 4,500 men, rank and file, to the present army of the United States; that is, nearly doubling the establishment as it now exists. Where is the necessity for this great in-crease of the standing Army? We cannot for our life see any. The Seminole war is finished, we are told;—the Chickasaw Indians have all gone West; and by Fall the last of the Cherokee tribe will have crossed the Mississippi. In removing these Indians, it is well known that the Volunteer ted States troops—and we are well assured that at any point where a military force may be required. it is only necessary that a demand should be made and the ands will flock to their country's standard. Where then was the necessity of adding 4,500 men to the Army? It was a maxim with our forefathers that large standing armies are dangerous in times of peace; but the maxims of our efathers are growing out of date. The danger of large armies in our Republic, consists not so much in the bayonets of the soldiers as in the extravagance, and corruption resulting from large expenditures.

One of the objects in increasing the Army, no doubt, is to provide another means for squandering the public money, and in this way to create a necessity for increasing the taxes, and getting up another National debt; this is to the interest of certain parties, but it is not for the interest of the people, and least of all for the interest of the Southern people. This act of Congress has not only increased the Army 4,500 men, but it has also increased the pay of Officers, and men. These are things that many of the newspapers do not consider worthy of notice, but according to our judgment they are matters that deeply concern the people, and if the people are true to their country, and themselves, they will not forget them when the next Congressional election comes round.

Money is so abundant in England, that holders are actually at a loss for schemes of investment, two and a half per cent-

ville Internal Improvement Meeting that their publication is requested in the Salisbury papers. We should certainly have complied with the request if a copy had been furnished us.

King Philip, one of the Seminole chiefs, har lately died on board of a Mississippi steamer, whilst on his way to Arkansas. The two boats containing the emigrating party were brought to, the body of Philip was borne ashore and buried with the honors of war." One hundred guns were fired over his grave.

A List of the Steam-boats at present navigating the Western and South Western waters, has been recently published in Cincinnati. The estimated number is 401. The first Steam-boat that ever boomed over the bosom of the Ohio, was launched in 1811;—in the year 1828, their number amounted to 143; -in 1838 to 400.

It has been predicted that the present would be Locust year ; it seems that the insects have made their appearance in the Western Country; they are said to be of a poisonous, and destructive nature ;-two children have died in the neighborhood of Lexington, Kentucky, in consequence of their

Farmers' Register .- The July number of this valuable Agricultural Journal has been received. its contents shall be noticed in our next.

CONGRESS.

The twenty-first Congress of the United States has closed its first session after a long term of seven months. From the great length of time consumed, we should naturally enough conclude that much important business had been transacted. but we are sorry to say that upon looking back in review, we are able to give them credit for but few enactments of any importance to the Country,its financial concerns stand precisely as they were before the session; no plan has been adopted for establishing the Currency on a fixed, and perma nent basis; the time has been spent in the discus sion of propositions, all of which have been rejected, and we are now just where we started. The different branches have, however, been entertained

at times with amusing personal altercations beween honorable members in the course of debate, and on several occasions by actual boxing encounters on the floor of the House.

As to the Currency, a subject upon which they have talked much, and acted little :- the question is returned back, and the issue rests in the people. who are now called upon to decide which of plans submitted for the keeping of the Public Money, they approve as best :- Whether it shall be under the immediate control of the Government through fiscal agents appointed by itself:-Whether it shall be in the keeping of a National Bank, and under its control,—or whether the "Experi-ment" of the State Bank system shall be tried a

Another attempt has lately been made to fire the city of Vicksburg. No doubt is entertained of its having been the work of an incendiary.

A new Bank of \$5,000,000. Capital is now in the process of organization in New York City under the general banking law. It is said that Capitalists are rather shy of going into the scheme.

A large supply of arms, and ammunition has been ordered to Arkansas for the protection of the Frontier.

The Express mail has been robbed on the road between Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky. A provision has been inserted in the Post Office Bill lately in Congress, directing the Post-Master General, to put a stop to the Express Mail, as soon as practicable.

A royal edict, in China, has put a check upon the cultivation of Tobacco; -because it is of no value in sustaining life.

American Rail-Road Journal, & Mechanics' Magazine. - We have recieved the first number of the New Series of this scientific, and useful publication; we can safely recommend it to the patron age of the public as containing matter useful and interesting on subjects in which all are concerned the progress of Internal Improvement, and the improvements in Mechanics are particularly remarked :-It is published semi-monthly at \$5 per annum, in advance.-We will forward the names and transmit the money for any who may desire to become subscribers.

The Yellow Fever has again made its appearance in New Orleans, but has so far been confined to the transient population.

G. A. Miller of Davie has been admitted to Superior Court practice, and Junius M. Clemm of the same county, to County Court practice.

Southern Literary Messenger .- We have reeived the July number of this excellent, and interesting magazine; its table of contents presents as usual many interesting subjects,—they will be noticed on our next. We publish this week a Card of the Editor to which we invite the attention of those who desire to become subscribers to the Messenger.

A fatal duel took place on the 23d of June at New Orleans between two respectable young men quence interest has fallen as low as of the City ;—it resulted in the immediate death of one on the second fire.

ple in the Western Counties of this State have been subjected to great inconvenience to procure the right sort of money to pay their taxes with. In tresh but, for the kindness of our Sherifis is receiving the common currency, not one citizen in ten in the Western Counties could this year pay their taxes, except at considerable sacrifice. What in this owing to? It is simply this: The law regulating the Treasury Department makes it the duty of the Public Treasurer to deposite all the money he receives in the Bank of the State.—Now as he has to deposite this money in the Bank, he can receive only such money as the Banks will take from him, otherwise he cannot deposite it. It is evident therefore that neither the Sherif, nor the Public can receive only such money as the Bank, he can receive only such money as the Banks will take from him, otherwise he cannot deposite it. It is evident therefore that neither the Sheriff, nor the Public Treasurer is to blame in this matter;—the blame rests on the Banks in the State who refuse to receive South Carolina notes. We say the Banks are to blame, but in truth the "Bank of the State of North Carolina" is most to blame if not altogether. The Cape Fear Bank has always been disposed to pursue a different course if the other Bank would co-operate. It is high time that the people of the Western Counties should take this grievance under consideration. It has been a grievance for several years, and will continue so for years to come unless some movement be made on the subject. When a Government imposes public taxes on the people, surely they ought to be allowed to pay these taxes in this common currency. Now the common currency of the Western part of the Bate is made up of South Carolina and Georgia notes, and we cannot pay in any other sort of money without ignorvemence and loss. If the Banks would resume specie payments, and let some of the silver out of their vaults, the evil would not be so great,—but they keep the specie hoarded up in their vaults, and still force the people to pay silver, or their own notes, few of which are in circulation among us. If General Jackson's anceie payments, and let some of the silver out of their vaults, the evil would not be so great,—but they keep the specie hoarded up in their vaults, and still force the people to pay silver, or their own notes, few of which are in circulation among us. If General Jackson's specie circular was any worse than this, I confess I cannot discover wherein. This state of things cannot continue:—the Banks must either take such money as we have, or they must furnish us with a medium that they will take. If they do not act volunfarily on this subject, the next Legislature ought to adopt measures to force them to a change of their policy. It is not only as regards this subject, but others, that the policy of the Banks is very injurious to the people of the Western Counties. The true course for the Banks to pursue is to receive South Carolina bills, but not to say them out. As fast as they collect them, let them be sent home, and force the South Carolina Banks to redeem them in specie, or Northern funds. This course would soon change the state of things and be the means of saving the sands of dollars to the people of the Western counties of North Carolina.

I send you these few remarks with a view of calling your attention, and that of your readers, to the subject.

ONE OF THE TAX-PAYERS.

ONE OF THE TAX-PAYERS.

From the Raleigh Register of July 2. OUR UNIVERSITY.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The time has at length come, when few articles appearing in the papers, are read with deeper feelings of interest than those relating to our University, and, especially, notices of its Commencement days. In the minds of many persons, the remembrance will be awakened of this Anniversary, as it occurred some ten, twenty or thirty years since, when, in the hey-day of youth, they, too, received the honors of the Institution and participated in the exercises of the occasion. Or, without having completed the regular Collegiate course, they may, as members of some one of the Classes, have shared in the general excitement, as the welcome inundation of fair forms and bright eyes came pouring in to give a new impulse to the diligence of studious youth.

in to give a new impulse to the difference of studious youth.

We understand that the late Compensement was, in every sense of the word, a brilliant affair. The number of visitors was much greater than would and the exhibitions seem to have left a desper impression on those who attended, not only of the intellectual acquirements of the Students, but of reflected honor worthy of the distinguished literary reputation, seal and intelligence of the heads of the College.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, Select Orations were delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:

SPEAKERS FOR MONDAY EVENING.

SPEAKERS FOR MONDAY EVENING. I. C. W. Graham, (Duplin county.)- Tyler on th

Tariff.

2. E. A. McBec, (Greenville, S. C.)— Chy on the Expunying Resolution.

3. W. J. Clark, (Raleigh,)— Gaston on Nullifica-

tion.'
4. Francis M. Pearson, (Anson,)—'On the intellec tual character of Woman.'
5. Jos. J. Norcott, (Greenville, S. C.,)—' Pickens of the Fortification Bill.'
6. Atlas O. Harrison, (Raleigh,)—' McDuffie's Inau

7. Theo. H. Scott, (Raleigh,)- J. T. Brown on Mr. Leigh's Election.'
8 Samuel Hall, (Wilmington,)—'On the pleasure

SPEAKERS FOR TUESDAY EVENING. 1. Jas. H. Headen, (Chatham,) - Wise on 'Invest

Sub-Treasury Bill."

3. Walter A. Huske, (Fayetteville,)—Clay on the

ceudental Philosophy.'

On Wednesday, Addresses were delivered, upon the invitation of the two Literary Societies, by William B. Shepard and Charles Manly, Esquires, which are spoken of by those, who had the pleasure of hearing them, in terms of angualified admiration and praise. We hope to be furnished with a more particular account of these Addresses for our next paper, the baste, with which this article was prepared, practiding a more extended notice of their merits. We understand that they are

On Wednesday evening, Orations were delivered by the following Speakers, representing the two Socie-

ties, viz:

1. Wm. M. M'Pheeters, (Raleigh.)—On the disadvantages of an early entrance into Political life.

2. Issac N. Tillet, (Elizabeth City.)—On the pernicious influence of great talents, unaccompanied by moral integrity.

3. John W. Cameron, (Moore county.)—Ou Party

4. Jarvis Buxton, (Fayetteville,) -- On National

5. J. N. Barksdale, Tenn.
6. D. D. Ferebee, Currituck.

A Debate-Should the Constitution receive a strict or liberal construction? Thursday was Commencement, and the subjoined Scheme will show the order of Exercises on the occa-

FORENOON.

Keretaw District, K.C.

5. Oration on the adaptation of the United Status to the advancement of Literature, by William B. Walker Caswell county.

5. Oration on the pernicious influence of unprincipled Politicians, by Hasell W. Burgwyn, Hillsboro'.

7. Oration on the causes of the present prosperou condition of our Country, by Needham W. Herring Lenoir country.

Lenoir country.

8. A Debate on the question, "Should the Oregon Territory be colonised by the United States!" by Colin Shaw, of Fayetteville, and Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake county.

AFTERNOON

1. Oration on the causes which have retarded American Literature, by Albert G. Hubbird, Leasburg.
2. Oration on the influence of the American Congress on the eloquence of the Country, by Joseph J. Jackson, Chathain county.
3. Oration on the nature and tendency of Executive Power, by Kenelm H. Lewis, Tarboro'.
4. Oration on the propaiety of educating Southern Youth at Southern Institutions, by William J. Long, Randolph county.

Youth at Southern Institutions, by William J. Long, Randolph county.

5. Oration on the mutual solutions and interests of Virginia and North Carolina, by Benjamin M. Hobson, Halifax, Va.

6. Oration on the spirit of the American Government, by Gaston H. Wilder, Wake county.

7. Valeductory Oration, by George R. Davis, Wilmington.

ngton.

Report on the Public examination. 9. Degrees conferred. 10. Prayer.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Death by Lightning.—Two yang ladies, daughters of Mr. William Low, of Spartanburg Distwent out, on yesterday evening, to gather some plume: while they were out, a thunder shower aplums: write they were out, a funder shower arrose, at they took shelter under some trees that were near at hand. While they were there, the tree under which they stood was struck by lightning, and, sad to relate, both the young ladies were struck dead on the spot.

A gentleman, who was standing about ten paces

A gentieman, who was statuting the mean re-from them, was also knocked down, but soon re-covered, and bore the beart rending intelligence to the parents of the young ladies. Medical aid was immediately called, and every exertion used to restore animation, but in vain:—the vital spark had become extinct, and their souls had winged their way to experience the realities of another world.

Rutherfordton Gaz.

H.

The Steamboat Tomachichi, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th unst. with 250 Seminoles and 30 negroes. Whilst off the Balize, on the morning of the 11th inst. she burst one of her larbear others, by which accident, five men were scalded the first engineer and a deck hand, severally.

A most painful event occurred last even

A most painful event occurred last creams at West Point.

Three daughters of Mr. Cozzons, who keeps the New American Hotel in this city, went to the river to bathe. The tide was low, and at the place which they had chosen, the bank was rocky and precipitous. The two youngest found themselves suddenly in the midst of a current, too strong for them to resist, and were swept away from the shore. The eldest sister saw them struggling, and made an effort to save them. In doing this, she was also carried away by the current, and all three prished.

They were very young, between the years of twelve and sixteen, as we are informed.

To how many has the week which closes this

To how many has the week which closes this evening been a week of mourning —New York Evening Post

JACKSONVILLE, June 21. 4, P. M.

Another Indian Fight.—By the steamer Sautee, we have just received intelligence of a battle with the Indians, on the day before yesterday, within a few miles of Newmansville. Capt. Beal, of the Dragoons, with 30 or 40 men, Lieut. Howe, of the JACKSONVILLE, June 21. 4, P. M. same corps with 12 men, and Capt. Walker, a vol-unteer, fell in with a body of about 60 Indians, who gave them a warm saluta. Walker was killed, and 5 of Beal's command were wounded. Five horses were killed-among them Beat's and Howe's

e killed. Gen. Taylor, with six companies of men, arrived yesterday at Black Creek, and we trust he will soon teach the savages better manners than to crowd themsives thus into civilized society.

Great inundation, and destruction of the public works in Pennsylvania.—In consequence of heavy rains, a prodigious rise of the Juiata took place on Tuesday night last, which has done vast mischief to private property, and the Pennsylvanis Canal, and destroyed several lives. Thirty-three miles of the canal, on this side of Hollidaysburg, are rendered useless, or almost totally destroyed. Three dams, three locks, three houses, aqueduct Removal of the Deposites.

4. J. H. Lillington, (Wilmington,)—McDuffie on do.

5. F. H. Hawks. (Wilmington,)—McQueen on the in many places, and the canal completely filled up, Right of instructing Manguin.'
6 Tod R. Caldwell, (Burke,)—Prentiss on the 'Conseted Mussissippi Election.'
7. Thomas D. Meares, (Wilmington,)—On the Prospects of the Union.'
8. Edwin G. Thompson, (Orange,)—On the 'Transudental Electron', and to the towns on the river. besides other damage. The expense of repairing

PARRICIDE.

The public sensibility is but rarely shocked with this horrible crime. A late instance, however has occured at Baltimore, the details of which are given in the papers of that city. It was the case of Benjamin Stewart of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., who was shot, stabbed, and backed with a hatchet, by his son Win. Stewart, on the night of Thursday last, in an unfrequented portion of the City. The son has been arrested.

"It appears that Benjamin Stewart, the father William Stewart, the son, and his wife, had beer in this city for some days boarding at the house of Thomas Stewart, the brother of the deceased. It was understood that the father and son, were to have left here for Cambridge in Friday's steam boat, for the purpose of closing their affairs there, and then to return and depart for the West, where they intended to settle. On Thursday evening the father and son walked out about eight o'clock, and between eleven and twelve at night the son came in alone. On the following (Friday) morning the son left in the steamboat, and Mr. Thomas Stew art, not seeing the father, was under the impression that he had also gone in the steamboat, according to the arrangement refered to. It was not unt he saw the corpse in the afternoon and indentified it to be the body of his brother by the clothes, that he was aware he had not left the city.

1. Prayer.
2. Striutary Oration in Latin, by Green M. Cuthbert, Newbern.
3. Oration on the importance of an exclusive application to the prescribed course of Collegiate Studies, by Joseph W. Evans, Cumberland.
4. Oration on the influence of Steam Navigation on the influ

of his hat was point the waste and the only on the 14th met., bequiring to his son a of 58 acres calland.

A pair of pis.ols was produced by the which William, the son, had he in his ross, of which was loaded to the muzzle, and the as if discharged, with pen open and harmone of Mr Drake, hardware dealer, testified that

Mr Drake, hardware dealer, testified that Wi iam Stewart was the man who purchased of him the afternoon of Thursday, the hatchet which been found near the murdered body.

William Stewart admitted that he had bough hatchet of Drake, at the time specified, but that had pleaged it with Mr Whiteley. In Pratt stree Drake testified that the hatchet said on Thursd was the only one sold by him for some days, a that he alone sells that kind.

The examination was closed by sending William

The examination was closed by sending Willia

Stewart to prision.

We hear that the woman under arrest has m disclosures, implicating one or two murder. - American.

In Davie county, near Pleasant Garden, c., the 29th ultimo, by Joseph Hall, Esq., Mr. THOMAS HEN-DRICKS to Miss KATHARINE SMOOT.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, At Kinderhook, on the 19th inst., Mms JANE VAN BUREN, sister of the President of the United States, in the 50t year of her age.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupits of this Institution, will commence at half past nine oclock, on Tuesday 7th August, and close on the

following day.

Parents, Guardians, and friends of the Pupila;
with those of the Institution, are respectfully invi-

ted to attend.

Mus. HUTCHISON begs leave to ex Mas. HUTCHISON begs leave to express her grateful acknowledgements for the generous patronage her school has continued to receiver and to say, it affords her unfeigned pleasure to inform the public, that the Department of Massic, is now under the very able superintendance of Massic, is now under the very able superintendance of Massic, from Columbia, who is supered to it instructions on the Bano and Guitar, and during the Session of the Academy, but also ing the Vacation, to such Pupils as may remain Salisbury.

Being compelled by the long continued and distressing indisposition of her young son, to have so already settled their bills of Tuition, to do so, as it may suit their convenience, as any solay under circumstances so urgent, will be to her a source opoignant regret.

ignan: regret. Salisbury, July 6, 1938.

STEAMBOAT ANSON.

THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Copper and Copper fastened, built expressly for th trade between this place, Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to re-

Shippers are confidently assured that in cases of a low river their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to maure the delivery of goods, directed to be ship-

J ELI GREGG, President of Merchants' and Planters' S. B. C

Cheraw, July 4th, 1738.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, N. C.

ry County, N. C.

John Andrews, Samuel P. Benton, Jeses Brown,
Mary Baxley, Thomas Butter, Sen., E. D. Berrage & Co., Benjamin De Berry, Jun., Reubes
Deaton, Francis J. Deaton, Willis Elkins, Josiah
Frazer, Angus Gillis, James F. Harrel, Leonard
Hudson, Joshua Hurley, William Harris, Esq.,
John B. Killey, Peter B. Lilly, Nathaniel Macon,
William McLeod, Edith Mann, Duncan McRae,
Wm. B. Oliver, Caldwill P. Pool, Jeses Prichard,
M. W. Smart, Gilley Singleto, Joseph Sheron,
Benjamin Scarbrough, Frederick Sleed, John Saunders, Patrick Thompson, Rebecca Wilson, Thomas L. Young, Henry Yarbrough.

SAM'L. H. CHRISTIAN, P. M.
July 4, 1838.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C.
Josse Albertson, Geraldus Anderson, George Bouris, Sandy Burkhead, John Barritt, Jacob Burly, Mack Coump, David Courad, Elizabeth Carrick, Elizabeth Darr, Wilie Ellis, James Ellia, Isaac Greer, Isaac Griee, Joseph Gorden, Peter Gibson, Elizabeth Gallimore, David Huffmon, Gersham Hunt, J. F. C. Hutman, Jesse Holton, Daniel Hedrick, Elizabeth Hedrick, John W. Jurratt, William rick, Elizabeth Hedrick, John W. Jarratt, William Kennedy, Enos. Lanning, Jacob Lawrence, Alex. Michael, John Mikel, Henry Milkel, Daniel Noah, James Owen, Burrel Rush, Volentine Ratts, Hiram Rattles John Sowers, Philip Sowers, John Sanders, Jacob Shoaf, Casper Smith, Matthew Skeen, Thos. Stewart, Mrs. Suffronia Simpson, Huldah Sink, George W. Thompson, Christian Warner, Edom Wood, Jacob Walser, Grandison P. Wall, Thos. Webster, Francis Williams, Henry Walser.

Webster, Francis Williams, Henry Walser.
M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
July 1, 1838.

NEW FASHIONS For Spring and Summer of "38. BORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

public, that he still carries on the TALLOR-ING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, ING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and mannes not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the less of London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

(C) Crising garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest bashions farnished et all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.

[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1888.]

" MUCH TEF REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Southern Literary Messenger. "THE SUM OF LIFE."

archer of gold, whose days and nights All waste away in anxious care,

Latanged from all of life's delights,

Unlearned is all that is most fair,

Who sailest not with easy glide,

But delvest in the depths of tide,

And strugglest in the foam—

Oh! come and view this land of graves—

Death's northern as of forms.

th's northern sea of frozen way And mark thee out thy home.

"Lover of woman, whose sad heart Westes like a fountain in the sun Wastes like a fountain in the sun,
Clings most where most its pain does start,
Dies by the light it lives upon—
Come to the land of graves—for here
Are beauty's smile, and beauty's tear,
Gathered in holy trust;
Here damber forms as fair as those
Whose cheeks, now living, shame the rose,
Their glory turned to dust.

"Lover of fame, whose foolish thought Steals onward from the wave of time-Tell m:—what goodness hath it rought, Atoning for that restless crime!

he spirit-mansion desolate, ind open to the storms of fate, The absent soul in fear g home thy thoughts, and come with me, see where all thy pride must be— Searcher of fame, look here!

And warrior, thou with snowy plume, That goest to the bugle's call— ome and look down—this ionely tomb Shall hold thee and thy glories all: The haughty brow—the manly frame—
The daring deeds—the sounding fame—
Are trophies but for death!
And millions who have toiled like thee Does glory lend them breath?"

SCRAPS.

A Scrupulous Witness .- An eminent lawye the Rockingham coach. On the part of the de nt, the coachman was called, His examina on in chief being ended, he was subject to the ader's cross-examination. Having held up the of his right hand at the witness, and him to give a "precise answer" to every on, and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, he proceeded thus; - You drive the Rockingham coach? 'No, sir, I do not.' Why, man did you not tell my learned brother so put it to you upon your oath-do you not drive Rockingham coach? 'No, sir; I drive the

An honest clergy man in the country was repri anding a married couple for the frequent disser tions between them, which were very unbecoming both in the eye of God and man, seeing that the were both one. "Both one!" cried the husband were you to come by our door sometimes, you would think we were twenty,"

An Irishman's Reply .- Lord St. John being some time ago in want of a servant, un Irishman offered his service, but being asked what country man he was, answered an Englishman. 'Where were you born?' said his lordship. 'In Ireland an' plaze your worship,' said the man. ' How then can you be an Englishman? said his lordship. My lord,' replied the man, 'sposen I was born in a stable, that's no razen I should be a horse.'

Love Affair .- The New York Whig gives comantic account of a love affair between a mem per of the New York Legislature and the Chamrmaid of the Hotel where he boarded. She is 32 years of age, beautiful and amiable. The Lelator was smitten at first sight, and propose accompany her to the theatre. She stated the case to the landlord, who advised her to accept the in-She stated the case vitation; which she did. At the theatre, the worthy legislator proposed matrimony. The maid refused, giving excellent reasons. She said his daughters were educated, and she was not; she was poor, he wealthy—he would be subjected to the ridicule of his friends, and his wife had not een dead a year. A few days after he again pro-osed and was again refused. Widowers are pervering fellows, and a third time the member et. He could not resist her unassuming grace and soft allurements. He now offered to fur her with every thing she might require, but he was again dismissed; or rather, she told him to consult his friends. He did so—he consulted many of his brother members—stated his wretched condition and was advised to leave Albany im mediately. Notwithstanding all this, he returne to the fair chambermaid-she reluctantly consent ed, merely to preserve his senses, and they were

A man praising ale, said it was excellent drink though taken in great quantities it always made him fat. "I have seen it make you lean," replied the other.

Tooth Ache. - The following is said to be re—an infallible one, some persons think:
To a table-spoonful of any kind of spirits, and

the same quantity of sharp vinegar, add a tea-spoonful of table salt. Mix them well together; bold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth. It will give al instantaneous relief without any increase of

Highly Important,-" Stop her! stop her! stop the boat, captain, "cried out the shoe-black of a steamer, after the boat had been sometime under way: " I've left my brushes on shore !" How many there are of tremendous importance in their own estimation, who think the world is coming to en end, if they happen to leave their " brushes on shore." - Boston Transcript.

Equal Rights.—A highwayman and chimney when they came to the place of execution, the bighwayman pushed poor scoterkin out of the way, highwayman pushed poor scoterkin out of the way, highwayman pushed poor scoterkin out of the way, and bid him keep his distance. Scoterkin, with rooms, the old office of the "Carolinian"-proper spirit, replied " hang me if I do—I have as terms, cheap, apply at this office.

June 22, 1838.

every thing?" inquired a member of the House of Representatives, the other day—"It does" was the reply. "Then," said he, "I shall, the first chance, move it on Mr. Petrikin's cue."—Alexander Gazette. der Gazette.

A certain justice of the Peace would only hear one of the parties before him, - because it always puzzled him, he said, to hear both sides.

Horrible Murder .- On Thursday, the 3d inst. Mr. James B llard, of Mountpleasant township, in this county, was committed to jail, upon the charge of having murdered his own (natural) child, a about three years old. It appears that the night previous to the murder, he and the child slept in the same bed-early in the morning he arose, took the child out to the wood place, knocked it down and then split its head open with an axe. A few minutes afterwards the child was discovered in the situation, already dead. Bullard was immediately charged with the commission of the crime, he con fessed that he did it, in order that he might be hung sions attempted to commit suicide, but his courage always failed him, and he could not accomplish his object. He hoped he would now be hung, and get rid of this world. It is thought by many that he is insune. - Greensburg (Pa.) Argus.

The Imagination .- The faculty of imagination is the great spring of human activity, and the prin-cipal source of human improvement. As it delights in presenting to the mind scenes and characters nore perfect than those which we are acquainted with, it prevents us from ever being completely satsfied with our present condition, or with our past attainments; and engages us continually in the pursuit of some untried enjoyment, or of some idea excellence. Hence the ardour of the selfish to bet ter their fortunes, and to add to their personal accomplishments; and hence the zeal of the patrio and the philosopher to advance the virtue and the ss of the human race. Destroy this faculty, and the condition of man will become as sta-tionary as that of the brutes.—Dugald Stewart.

When you are at church go to sleep-Sunday s a day of rest.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county.

DURSUANT to notice previously given, a respecta ble number of the Citizens of several districts me t the house of George Cagle Esq., on the 19th of May 1838, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of peritioning the Legislature for a division of the county of Montgomery. Capt. Francis Locks was called to the Chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen: L. K. Honevcut, Esq., Capt. J. Fur, J. Kendall, Esq., M. Osbourne, H. Hearne, M. Harwood, P. Smith, and M.

The Committee having taken into consideration the The Committee inving taken into consideration the local situation of the County, as being nearly equally divided in territory and population by the great Yadkin or Pedee River; and also, the location of the County Seat as being placed two and a half, or three miles East, of said River, thereby imposing an annual tax of little less than \$300, for ferriage, on that portion of the County on the West side of the River in attending Courts, &c., reported the following resolution, which was upon proposely adopted:

was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it would be greatly to the advantage
of the Citizens to have said County divided,—and that
application will, therefore, be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a division of Montgo county, the Yadkin, or Pedec River to be the line July 6, 1838.

Salisbury Female Academy,

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place at the Presbyterian Church on the 5th and 9th of August. Parents and Guardians, and friends of the Students and of

the Seminary, are respectfully invited to attend.

MRS. HUTCHISON begs leave to express her grateful acknowledgements for the generous patronige her school has continued to receive; and to say it affords her unfeigned pleasure to inform the public, that the Department of Music, is now under the very able superintendance of Miss Emma J. Baker, from Columbia, who is prepared to give Instructions on the Piano and Guitar, not only during the Session of the Academy, but also, durng the Vacation, to such Pupils as may remain in

Salisbury. Being compelled by the long continued aud dis ressing indisposition of her young son, to hasten to New York immediately after her Session closes Mrs. Hutchison earnestly solicits all, who have not already settled their bills of Tuition, to do so, as it may suit their convenience, as any delay under circumstances so urgent, will be to her a source of

poignant regret. Salisbury, July 6, 1838.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on ollecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six es of labor, have determined me to sell the es ablishment at the end of the present. cription list about EIGHT HUNDRED, and on the increuse, and the Job Printing and Advertising good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS year. A gentleman of talents and a sound whig shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. vould not willingly let it go into any other service An early application is requested H. C. JONES,

Editor and Proprietor Sali-bury, June 23, 1839.

UST RECEIVED and for sale, whole-

sale or retail,

52 bags Coffee. 10 hhds. Molasses.

5 do. Sugar. 100 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes. 3000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos. 10,000 lbs. Castings, ass't.

25 kegs Nails.

2000 ths. Bar Lead. 2 bbls. best Dutch Madder.

3 bbls. Loaf Sugar. 20,000 lbs. of wagon Tire Moulds, Scollep, Roll

ed, Scollop, and common bar Iron J. & W. MURPHY. By Salisbury, June 26, 1838.

TO RENT, For the next six months, two

increase at least, I have concluded by and with the advice of my friends, to prevent the same.—
This, therefore, is to prohibit and forwarn all those who have been, or may hereafter be thus engaged from doing the same from the date hereof, und

the strictest penalty of the law.

I would remark, however, that I have not the least objection of any gentleman or lady, or parties of such, to fish with Hooks and Lines, at any time.

W.M. S. MACAY.

Salisbury June 15, 1838.

CO MONTAGUE'S BALM; 40 IN INDIAN CURE for TOOTH-ACHE

THE established reputation and constantly in and constantly in creasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced he subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents it all the principal cities and towns of the U. States so as to place it within the reach of those suffer ing, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never tailed to afford immediate and permanent relief.-It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and reieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, inno cent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that ave already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to is unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and inexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civiliworld as the most valuable discovery of the zed world as the most succeed World as the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines wire dicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never be known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least my person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or MOTHER'S COMFORT, For Diarrhoea, in all of its various forms, Dys-

entary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.
PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which Coat Collars are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Or Directions on each Bottle for using. _0

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVALUBLE OINTMENT.

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c. now be obtained of the patentee, at the offic of the Raleigh Register. Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars. WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Caleigh, October 8, 1836. The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which render ed him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to re lieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to the last eight measures believe will continue so.
WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836. I am now 58 years of age-when in my 17th year, I received a wound on ny left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure have been made much sooner, had I strictly at tended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise and very imprudently used tight bandages. leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or in After having been afflicted for a period of forty-on years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again. LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

FOR the Cure of almost every variety of func-tional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations nausea, head ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatu-lence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sick-ness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a Dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever dis tricts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a high-ly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—

mach or griping. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henrr Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill. r. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq., late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions agreement and Prodirections accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and Whole sale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom ap plications may be made for Agencies.
THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.

1st door west of the Presbyterian Church

(C) The above Medicine kept constantly on hand for sale at THIS OFFICE.

and for sale at

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives no-tice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Ashville, &c. ; (a stage passing there every day in the week but one.) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and be sides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science-especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world But it is in the Mineral qualities of the Springs that the great attraction to-wards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deen it a compliment either to the good taste or sagaci ty of the public, to present such if he had them But he has the assurance of some of the most sci entific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1824 Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement see his geologic al Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129-30. Space will not permius to add the very flattering remarks of this gen tleman-but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adapta tion of these minerals, to the disorders that mos prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determin ation to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visi The Springs are now, and will be through out the year, open for the accommodation of travel lers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 16, 1838. The Camden Courier, Columbia Times Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above two months, weekly, and send accounts to Catawba J. W. II.

SCULPTURING.

JOHN MOLDSHOUSER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-1 UTTING, seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from wenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to busiess, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12

STRAYED, from the Subscriber, about two months since, a small Sorrel Mare Indian Pony, about nine years old- She is in height about four feet and has her mane roached; she was brought from Alabama in March last. WM. HADEN.

Mocksville, June 5, 1838.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson, FFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late
Dr. Mitchell.
Salisbury, N. C. May 18 1838

Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1838.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....July 13, 1828. clean, . 7 a Coffee, . . . 15 a Corn, . . . Feathers, . . 35 a 371 Tobacco, . . 8 a 600 a 700 Wheat, (bushel) 100 a lour, . . . Flaxseed, . . . 75 Whiskey, . . . 45 a Linseed Oil, pr. gal. \$1 121 — Eggs pr. doz. 7 a

AT FAYETTEVILLEJuly 4, 1938. Brandy, peach, . 85 a 90 Molasses. 80 Nails, cut, 23 Sugar, brown, Flour, . . Feathers . AT CHERAW,...July 4, 1838. They seldom or never produce sickness at the sto Bacon, lb. Beeswax. . . Becswax, 20 a 22 Oats, 40 a 50 Coffee, 12 a 16 Rice, 450 a 550 Cotton, 7 a 10 Sugar, 10 a 12 Sugar, 275 a 80 Flour, country, 650 a 750 Steel, American, 10 a 12 Iron, 11 a 11 Irallow, 10 a 12 Irallow, 10 a 12 Irallow, 10 a 12 Rice, . . . 11 a 114 Tallow, 10 a 124 Tea, 100 a 127 Tobacco, ma'ftd, 10 a 50 German, 12 a 14

PRINTING. Of every Description, Neatly

Expeditiously Executed at this Office.

Orleans, .

For Sale.—The Office of the Alabama Intelligencer is for sale. In order to enable the Progrietor to devote more of his time and attention to the collection of the large number of debts due the office, half or the whole establishment would be sold at a very reasonable price, either for cash, or on time for satisfactory paper.

The office has an extensive patronage; and for the last two and a half years, has yielded a profit of about \$5,000 per annum. Tuscaloosi, Ala. June 18, 1838.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND OUTLERY.



JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadel. phia, with a very Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see, Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and

arranted for twelve months. Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837.

A New Supply of Goods, at Dardon College. Thomas W. Sparrow, (Agent for Michael Brown.) would inform his customers and the public that he is the public, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all the articles usually kept in stores in this part of the count; v. He hopes that the extent of his stock, the care with which it has been selected, and the very low prices at which he can afford, and is determined to sell, will secure, not only the continuance of his former customers, but also encourage others to come and examine for themselves. He is determined that the decline of Goods at the North shall be felt and known here also; that its benefits shall not be confined to himself, but that his customers who have felt the in-convenience of selling low, shall also buy as low as Goods can be afforded. Thankful for the very liberal patronage which he has received, he hopes by attention to business, to merit a continuance of

Mecklenburg co., June 9, 1838.

Private Entertainment. THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davis county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the be The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his B A R stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler. Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

DR. T. J. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST. (Late of Philadelphia,)

HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS forms every operation pertaining to DENTAL from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES SURGERY, upon scientific principles. He Cleans, Scales, Files, Plugs, Levels, Separates, and Extracts Teeth, in the most perfect style. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human Natural Teeth He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnambonum, Mineral or Porcelain Teeth upon new principal by which they subserve all purpose of the natural, not only in appearance but in mervice, scurvey, with all diseases peculiar to the wice, scurvey, with all diseases posses, &c. speed-mouth, guins, teeth, adveolar processes, &c. speedily and effectually cured, irregularities in teeth of children remedied in a short time. Sufficient time will be given before payment is demanded, and if his services should not prove satisfied. actory, no charge will be made. THE POOR SERVED GRATIS.

N. B. Dr. F's. office is at the Mansion Hotel

May 25, 1838.